VA'VASOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperior lord, has others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſor*, ſquire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]
1. A continued arch.
O, you are men of ſtone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault*: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A cellar.
Creep into the kill-hole.
He will ſeek there; neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of. *Shakeſp.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakeſp.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To baniſh rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*
3. A cave; a cavern.
The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*
4. A repoſitory for the dead.
Shall I not be ſtifled in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in. *Shakeſ.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]
To arch; to ſhape of a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To cover with an arch.
Over-head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Italian.
1. To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſpear's Macbeth.*
The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Sh.*
He is *vaulting* variable ramps
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſp.*
If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp.*
Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*
If a man ſhou'd leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*
Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addiſon.*
2. To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VAU'LTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.
He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave.
Reſtore the lock! the cries, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. A bad word.
I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*
I'll ſay that is not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UMMURE. *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.
With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vaummures*. *Camden's Remains.*
This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vaummures*, in the end by force obtained the ſame; and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vaummure*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.
Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*
Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt,
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine.
My vanquiſher ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Spenſer. Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt.
You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakeſp.*
The illuſions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom* xvii. 7.
So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep deſpair. *Milton.*
Pride which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vault*.
'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.
Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counſels. *Spenſer.*
Him I ſeduc'd with other promiſes and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*
Such *vaunts* who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fail,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.
Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firſtlings. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.
Some ſeign
To menage ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenſer.*
Tongue-valiant hero, *vaunter* of thy might;
In threats the foremoſt, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures ſmil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.
I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wert cauſe of noble Glo'ſter's death. *Shakeſp.*

VA'WARD. *n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward*] Fore part
Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſic of my hounds. *Shakeſp.*
Marcius,
Their bands i'th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and ready attendance of the *vayvoed*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

U'BERTY. *n. ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-
UBI'ETY. } neſs. A ſcholaſtick term.
Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where.
For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *How.*

UBI'QUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where.
How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſs of a friar is more ſubtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*
Pem ſhe hight,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet,
In any ſtreet,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnſon.*
Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet. *Smith.*

UDDER. *n. ſ.* [*uber*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.
A lionneſs, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakeſp.*
Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, drag'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders.
Marian ſoft could ſtroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *veſter*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] Theſheſh of a calf killed for the table.
Would'ſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *n. ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.] The act of car-
VECTITATION. } rying, or being carried.
Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.
Three things one nation ſelleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.
If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You loſe the fruit of all your former care,
For the ſad proſpect of a juſt deſpair. *Roſcommon.*
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he ſteers and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*
I have no taſte of the noiſy praiſe
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of ſwol'n ſucceſs; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*
A-head the maſter pilot ſteers
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*
It is a double miſfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The wind *veered* about to north-weſt. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is of no leſs praiſe when the argument doth aſk it. *B. Johnſ.*
2. To turn; to change.
I ſee the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary courſe to bend;
Veer the main-ſheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenſer.*
Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the weſt, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.
The coagulating ſpirits of ſalts, and lapidifical juice of the ſea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous ſubſtance. *Browne.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.
Vegetables are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in their nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants; ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Walſh.*
In *vegetables* it is the ſhape, and in bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on. *Locke.*
Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant.
The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moſs. *Prior.*
Both mechaniſms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from ſuch variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
The well ſhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomſon.*
2. Having the nature of plants.
Amidſt them ſtood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambroſial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
That vegetative terreſtrial hath been ever the ſtanding fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.
Rain-water may be endued with ſome *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or oleoſe particles. *Ray.*
As long as the ſeeds remained lodged in a natural ſoil, they would ſoon *vegetate*, and ſend forth a new ſet of trees. *Woodward.*
See dying vegetables life ſuſtain;
See life diſſolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

VEGETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants.
The exterior ſurface conſiſted of a terreſtrial matter proper for the nouriſhment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*
The ſun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, ſets the ſteaming power
At large. *Thomſon's Spring.*
Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*
2. The power of growth without ſenſation.
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with ſenſe, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*
Theſe pulſations I attribute to a plaſtick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants muſt alſo be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*]
1. Having the quality of growing without life.
Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their ſeeds in themſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſ.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vigetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; ſpritely.
The ſoul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulneſs and ſpritelineſs of youth. *South.*
The faculties in age muſt be leſs *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering ſtalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked boſom of the earth. *Sandys.*
The tree ſtill panted in th' unfiniſh'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Latin.
VE'HEMENCY. }
1. Violence; force.
Univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confuſ'd,
Aſſaults his ear with loudeſt *vehemence*. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.
Think ye are men; deem it not impoſſible for you to err: ſift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and ſtill doth feed theſe opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*
The beſt perſuaſions
Fail not to uſe; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occaſion ſhall inſtruct you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy? *Shakeſp.*
The extremity of the condition produced ſome earneſtneſs and *vehemency* of expreſſion more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*
This pure cauſe would kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in leſs compaſs than two months. This *vehemence* of his is moſt ſuitable to my temper. *Dryden.*
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much earneſtneſs and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible.
A ſtrong imagination hath more force upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*
Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their *vehement* inſtigation,
In this juſt ſuit come I to move your grace. *Shakeſp.*
I Find
In all things elſe delight indeed; but ſuch,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* deſire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently.
The chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more ſtrictly than any religion did before. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried.
Evil ſpirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and ſurprize. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable.
That the meat deſcends by one paſſage; the drink, or moiſtening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenent. *Brown.*
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

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